They Have Troubles, Too

National Radio Astronomy Observatory: R. M. Emberson

The early history and development of the observatory at Green Bank, West Virginia, are reviewed.

Sulfhydryl-Disulfide Interchange: E. V. Jensen

This biological chain reaction explains aspects of protein denaturation, blood clotting, and mitosis.

Soviet Scientific Information System Held To Be Much Like Ours in Its Structure and Operation; Cooper Union’s Second Century; Jodrell Bank Radio Telescope Controlled by Computers

C. S. Hyneman’s The Study of Politics, reviewed by P. H. Odegard; other reviews

Dissipation of Planetary Atmospheres: V. A. Firsoff

Escape and Avoidance Conditioning in Human Subjects without Their Observation of the Response: R. F. Hefferline, B. Keenan, R. A. Harford

Elementary-Body Virus Isolated from Clinical Trachoma in California: L. Hanna et al.

Growth Inhibitor in Immature Soybean Seeds and 2,4-D-Sprayed Soybean Seedlings:

J. L. Key and D. S. Galitz

Discrimination Learning: P. L. Carlton

Role of Trehalose in Ascospores of Neurospora tetrasperma:

A. S. Sussman and B. T. Lingappa

Program Planned for the AAAS Chicago Meeting

Letters

Forthcoming Events; New Products

The spiny oak-slug caterpillar (Euclea delphinii Bdv) feeds on broad-leaf trees, such as basswood and apple. The adult moth emerges in June after a complete metamorphosis requiring one year. This insect does not cause any great degree of damage since it is not common. This is probably the result of high parasitism. Its only known parasite is Zenillia blandi (O.S.), a large gray fly (Tachinid). The maggot lives within the host caterpillar and eventually kills it, completing its development in the body wall and emerging as an adult fly. [Ross Jackson]
Editor's Summary